REPUBLICAN CALLERS PREDICT SUC-

CESS IN NOVEMBER.

For McKinley-Mr. Fair-

banks' View.

"We will carry Utah for McKinley and

Roosevelt without a doubt," he said to a Star representative. "Prosperity and the patriotic policy of the administration have

restored to the republicans one of the

states they lost four years ago. In 1895 I

the state is certainly republican this year.

More Hopeful as to China.

Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign re lations committee of the Senate, and Repre-

sentative Hitt, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, saw the President.

Both talked to the President of the Chinese

situation, and both left the President with

In the Middle West.

SUFFERING FROM THE HEAT.

the room to keep the air in constant cir-culation. Director Merriam has provided two rooms where any one taken with sud-den illness may be immediately carried.

There are among his force two trained nurses, and these have instructions to re-

port at once to the sick rooms and render assistance. There is a complete medica chest ready, and everything necessary for comfort and temporary treatment of the

The pressure for positions continues un

abated, and there were crowds again to-day at the census office. This pressure is something enormous and the placard at the door announcing that no more clerks will be needed has absolutely no effect. It has

een necessary to shut down on all tem

porary appointments for the present be-cause the supervisors have not been as

Army Orders.

A board of medical officers, consisting of

Majors J. V. Hoff and P. R. Egan, Capt.

G. M. Wells and Lieut. F. F. Russell, has

been ordered to meet at San Juan, Porto

Rico, for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the army.

Major Allen Smith, 1st Cavalry, has been

ordered to take temporary charge of the recruiting station in Chicago. Capt. John Gibbon, jr., assistant quarter-

naster, U. S. V., recently appointed, has been assigned to duty in the Department

been assigned to duty in the Department of the Columbia at Portland, Oreg.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., tomorrow, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Major C. B. Hall, 2d Infantry, is president and Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 10th Cavalry, is judge advocate of the court.

Capt. J. C. Castner, squadron of Philip-pine Cavalry, U. S. V., at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will re-port to the adjutant general of the army in

his city for assignment to duty in his

Engineers Change Stations.

Changes in the stations of officers of th

follows:

Corps of Engineers have been ordered as

First Lieut. C. W. Kuts, relieved from

and ordered to duty at Portland, Me.; 2d

Lieut. W. P. Wooten, relieved from further

duty in the Philippine Islands and ordered to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty with the battalion of engineers; 2d Lieut. James A. Woodruff, relieved from duty under the orders of Major W. L. Marshall and ordered

o duty with the Engineer Battalion at For Fotten, N. Y.; 2d Lieuts, E. M. Markhan

Confronted With a Treaty.

In a recent report to the State Depart

duty with the Isthmian canal commission

Persons leaving the city for any them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should

THE STAR BY MAIL.

CONFIDENCE SHAKEN

Administration Officials Inclined to Be Apprehensive.

REMPFF'S UNSATISFACTORY DISPATCH

No Information Regarding the Foreign Legations.

MINISTER WU'S ADVICES

Yesterday the officials felt sure that the foreign ministers to China were safe with Admiral Seymour's column. Today that confidence was shaken. The only official dispatch received over night from the seat of trouble-one from Admiral Kempff-was so barren of the information so earnestly demanded here as to cause some criticism at the admiral's expense. His dispatch makes no mention of the minister's welfare nor of Seymour's column. Taken in connection with the ominous press dispatch from Chefoo via Shanghai relative to the return of Seymour's broken column to Tien Tsin, the officials felt that they had good ground for renewed apprehension as to the fate of the foreign ministers.

Admiral Kempff's message is as follows:
"CHEFOO, June 28, 1900.
"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
"About 12,000 foreign troops now ashore.
Soldiers ordered should report at Taku instead of Chefoo. Substituted Nashville for Yorktown at Chefoo. Yorktown used as dispatch boat, being more suitable.
"KEMPFF."

The conclusion drawn by the Navy Des

"KEMPFF."

The conclusion drawn by the Navy Department officials from this dispatch is that the admiral is not in communication with Tien Tsin, and that, notwithstanding the cable company's notice of yesterday, there is still no news route open to that city save by runners, who must pass through a hazardous country beset by "Boxers" to reach Taku or Chefoo.

Negotiations at Shanghai.

An explanation was had at the State De-partment today of the report from Shanghai that the consuls there were negotiating with the Chinese viceroys respecting the protection of the city. Because they were cut off from communication with Minister Conger, from whom they shou'd receive instructions in normal conditions, the American consuls in China had been em-American consuls in China had been embarrassed in dealing with the local Chinese authorities by reason of the necessity of securing instructions from Washington at every point. Therefore Secretary Hay yesterday sent a general instruction to all of the American consuls in China who could be reached by cable and wire, authorizing them to deal directly with the Chinese viceroys and taotis in framing measures for the protection of American lives and property. Shanghal has heretofore been made a neutral port during time of war by such agreements between the foreign consuls there and the Chinese officials, and it is probable that a similar arrangement will be made now. The only condition is that before withdrawing their naval forces from the treaty ports the foreign consuls must feel assured that the Chinese officials are not only willing but are perfectly able to insure the safety of the foreigners in the towns.

Col. Liseum Will Be in Command.

The only information given out at the War Department this morning bearing upon the situation in China was the following cable message from Gen. MacArthur: "MANILA, June 28, 1900. "Adjutant General, Washington:

"Transport (Logan) left Manila 8:30 o'clock morning of June 27, with Col. Liscum in command; thirty-nine officers, 1,271

men.

"(Signed) MACARTHUR."

The troops referred to belong to the 9th Infantry and are on their way to China for the protection of the lives and property of American officials and residents. They got away before the receipt of Admiral Kempff's dispatch suggesting that "Soldiers ordered should report at Taku instead of Chefoo." War Department officials do not understand the point of this suggestion, inasmuch as it has never been the purpose of the department to send troops to Chefoo. In fact, the original orders to General MacArthur were to send a regiment of infantry (the 9th) to Taku with a view to proceeding at once to the relief of Minister Conger and his associates who were at that time reported to be in jeopardy at Pekin. No change having been made in these orders, it is a safe assumption that the United States troops on the Logan will proceed direct to Taku, at the mouth of the Pelho, and that their future movements will be governed entirely the decrease. MACARTHUR. and that their future movements will be governed entirely by the demands of the situation in the vicinity of Tien Tsin.

Col. Liseum's Instructions. Col. Liscum will be in command of the

military forces in China until the arrival of Gen. Chaffee, about the 1st of August and will direct operations in the interva with the sole purpose of insuring the safe ty of Minister Conger and all American officials and residents in that portion of China. His original instructions were to report with his regiment to Minister Con ger at Pekin, and up to the time of his departure from Manila there was no defi-rite information to justify a change in his entermation to justify a change in his orders. Now, however, that it appears that Minister Conger has left Pekin in company with the other foreign ministers and is at or near Tien Tsin, it is expected that when Col. Liscum arrives at Taku next Monday or Tuesday he will be informed of the change in the situation and introduced the secondary to the content of the change in the situation and the treated to see the secondary to the content of the change in the situation and the content of the change in the situation and the situation an formed of the change in the situation and instructed to act in accordance therewith. The departure of the foreign ministers from Pekin probably obviates the necessity of a military movement against the Chinese capital at this time, and the 9th Infurtry may make its headquarters at Tlen Tsin.

In the event, however, that the foreign population at Pekin should still be in danger of violence at the hands of Boxers or

ger of violence at the hands of Boxers or other rioters it is possible that it might become necessary for the 9th Infantry to push on to Pekin at once to their rescue. The developments of the next few days will undoubtedly clear the atmosphere and show the necessities of the situation.

Data of Interest.

"The Pel-ho, running through an alluvial

Commandant C. C. Todd, hydrographer, Navy Department, furnishes the followin information of particular interest just now 'The distance from Manila to Taku fort is 2.016 statute miles.

"The Pel-ho, running through an alluvial country, is very tortuous, the distance from Taku forts to Tien Tsin being thirty miles by land and fifty by water.

"Tung-chau is ninety miles above Tien Tsin by water and sixty-three miles by road. All boats here unload their passengers and cargoes, which are conveyed by a broad avenue, eleven miles long, to the capital. Its streets are straight and paved, with raised footpaths at their sides,"

raised footpaths at their sides

The Chinese Minister's Advices.

Minister Wu today received a cablegran from Li Hung Chang, through the Chines minister at London, to the effect that all the foreign ministers and members of the legations with Seymour have left Pekin and were tweive miles from Tien Tsin.

Mr. Wu did not know when this dispatch left Li Hung Chang or where he was when it was sent, though he thought likely he

ontinued on their way there. He didn't

No. 14,768.

Kempff Locates Seymour's Forces. The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department late yesterday

at the Navy Department late yesterday afternoon:

"CHEFOO, June 27.

"Secretary Navy, Washington:

"Pekin force and ministers reported with Pekin relief expedition, entrenched eight miles from Tien Tsin.

The keenest interest is shown by the officials to learn the conditions under which the ministers left Pekin. The dispatches of Admiral Kempff and the Chinese minister were ominously silent on that point, and though the minister himself maintains almost obstinately his confidence in the non-existence of a state of war, it is generally admitted that it will be difficult to accept his conclusion if it shall transpire that the Pekin government has itself sent the ministers away with their passports, or what may come to the same thing, with a guard as safe conduct. At the State Department it is said that if it shall be explained that the imperial government did this, not with a purpose of rupturing diplomatic relations, but simply to insure the safety of the ministers, which they were unable to guarantee as long as they remained in Pekin, then there is still ground for an understanding. It is, however, pointed out that in such case the self-confessed inability of the imperial government to maintain peace and order at the capital would amount to an admission of its utter failure as a government and would leave China in a state worse than that of actual war. In either event it now appears to the satisfaction of the officials that there was justification for such intervention as we have offered in China.

The Departure From Pekin.

The Departure From Pekin. Administration officials are not certain just what construction to place on Inspector General Hart's dispatch stating that the foreign legations "had been de sired" to leave Pekin within twenty-four hours. A charitable view of the Chinese government's action, with the suggestion government's action, with the suggestion that this view was a bare possibility, was that the step was taken with the kindest intentions; that the government, realizing the continued presence of the foreigners in the capital during the existence of the In the capital during the existence of the serious conditions existing there might result in bodily harm to them, had asked them to seek other locations which might offer greater safety. At the same time it was admitted that the possession of passports in a crisis like the present was practically valueless. A more serious view of the matter, however, taken by some officials, is that the ministers have been given their passports because of the acts of the allied forces in forcing the surrender of forces in forcing the surrender of the Taku forts. At the same time the state ment is relterated that we are not at war with China.

A Map of China. Major Simpson, chief of the bureau of nformation of the War Department, is engaged in the preparation of a map of China, which will show that part of the empire in which the present trouble is being experienced, immense difficulties be-

ing experienced, immense difficulties being encountered in obtaining accurate information with respect not only to the
topography of the country, but also as to
the telegraph and railway lines.
Notice has come to the government that
the cable companies have again reopened
communication te'egraphically with Taku
and Chefoo. This arrangement has been
made by means of the Russian telegraphic
system connecting with the Siberian railsystem connecting with the Siberian rail-road system. A European agent has man-aged to reopen the lines, though the means of communication between Chefoo and Taku and Tien Tsin are tortuous and probably precarious...

METHODIST MISSION DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, June 28.-The following cable was received at the Methodist Episcopal mission board this morning from Chefoo from the Rev. Mr. Brown, one of their missionaries in the Tien Tsin district.

It is dated June 28: "Mission destroyed by fire. About 160 killed. I think there is a serious risk for foreigners. Will return in a few days to Tien Tein. Shall I return home? Will

permit? By the mission is meant the mission at Tien Tsin, but just how much of that mission is destroyed the home board does not know what to infer. The mission there is in three compounds as they are called. One compound is composed of two missions and a church, another of a mission and a school and a third of a mission, a hospital and a school. All the property of the Methodist Episcopal board there is valued at some-

Episcopal board there is valued at something more than \$50,000. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Missionary Society, said: "Presumably those killed were natives, but it is not clear even that they were native Christians. Many of them may have been Boxers or Chinese soldiers. The risk for families evidently is in Tien Tsin, where Mr. Brown expects to go himself in a few days."

Dr. Leonard thinks none of the Methodist missionaries were among the killed or Dr. Brown would certainly have mentioned the fact.

Mayor of Oshkosh Dies in New York NEW YORK, June 28.-James H. Merrill ifty-four years old, mayor of Oshkosh Wis., died suddenly at the Kimberley apartment house, 102 East 128th street, this

Peace Conference Work Approved. THE HAGUE, June 28.-The second hamber today approved the conventions of the peace conference relating to application of the Geneva convention to naval warfare and relating to the laws and usages of war on land.

English Degrees for Americans LONDON, June 28.—Oxford University to lay conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on the Rev. Morgan Dix of New York; the honorary degree of D. C. L. on C. E. Nor-ton of Harvard, and the honorary degree of D. Sc. on J. M. Baldwin of Princeton.

To Meet at St. Asaph's.

A board of survey, consisting of Lieut. Col. C. A. Dempsey, 1st Infantry; Capt. 8. W. Fountain, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cavalry, has been appointed to meet at the depot quartermaster's office, St. Asaph. Va., for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the con-dition of one public horse, for which Capt. . H. Parsons, assistant quartermaster, V., depot quartermaster at that point, is

Gen. Spaulding's Wesern Trip Gen. Spaulding, assistant secretary of th of this week for the far west, on business connected with the customs. During his absence he will visit San Francisco, Seat-tle, Portland and Sitka, Alaska. He ex-pects to return about August 15.

Carriers' Salaries Increased.

Under orders from the Postmaster General the carriers on rural free delivery routes will receive a 25 per cent advance in their salaries after July 1. This increase applies only to those receiving less than \$400 per annum. Those who receive \$400 will be increased to \$500.

Two examinations of local interest will be held August 14 by the civil service commission. One is to fill the position of Chinese interpreter, at a salary of \$4 per day, and Mr. Wu had no comment to offer on being told that a report had been received that all the troops under Seymour had turned back from Pekin except the Russians, who had there will be two appointments.

But No Choice Reached by Prohibitionists in Chicago.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED

Speakers Making Nominations Criticise the President.

CONVENTION YET IN SESSION

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 28.-The attendance at the prohibition naticnal convention today was much larger than yesterday. The galleries of the big 1s: Regiment Armory were thronged when Chairman Dickie rapped the convention to order at 10 a.m., while the number of delegates had been increased considerably by arrivals from the more remote states.

restored to the republicans one of the states they lost four years ago. In 1895 I was elected governor of the state by 2,300 votes. The next year Bryan and free silver had the big majority of 51,000. There has been a rapid change of sentiment since then. In 1897 the free silver representative in Congress was elected by about 20,000 votes over our candidate. In 1898 Roberts had only 8,000 majority for Congress. In the special election held a month ago for a successor to Roberts the democratic candidate received only 4,100 majority. We will easily overcome that majority in November. We could have done so in this election if we had worked to bring out the stay-at-home vote and put aside some religious differences. These differences will not affect the national election. The people regard the free silver doctrine as dead."

Since Utah has been without republican representation in Congress, her interests here have been looked after by Senator Shoup of Idaho. Senator Shoup heartly agreed with Gov. Wells as to Utah, and said the state is certainly republican this year. It was the general expectation that the nominations for President and Vice President would be made before noon, and that the final adjournment would be reached be-

fore 2 o'clock.

After a brief prayer by Rev. C. H. Mead of New Jersey, Chairman Johaan of the committee on credentials made a supplementary report, showing additional arrivals of thirty-nine delegates. The total number of delegates present was 730, representing forty states. On account of the total failure of Chairman Dickle's voice, A. G. Wolfenbarger of Nebraska took the chair.

Chairman Wolfenbarger, recognized Nace

Chairman Wo'fenbarger recognized Na-tional Chairman Oliver W. Stewart, who, in a speech of some length, outlined the work of the national committee during the last four years and work as contemplated for the coming campaign.

Mr. Stewart Nominates J. G. Woolley.

Mr. Stewart said in part: "The republican party has renominated one man in the United States who s to blame for the existence of the army canteen, the man who has committed this country to the imperial expansion of the liquor traffic. The republican party has nominated a man who by his official connominated a man who by his official conduct has added thousands of votes to the prohibition party in the last year.

"In a short time the democratic party will meet in Kansas City, and will name as its standard bearer a man who pretending to be the sworn foe of trusts, monopolies and unholy combinations of wealth, has not dared to say a word against the liquot taille, that furnishes the corrupt and purchasable vote by which such combinations keep themselves entrenched in power.

"The issue will soon be made between these two parties, and each of them with hands red with the blood of the victims of the saloon and canteen, will beseech the decent men of this country for support. In this campaign the prohibitionists will hold true to our course and poil the largest vote in the party's history.

Prohibitionists' Tenure of Life.

Prohibitionists' Tenure of Life. "One of the marvels of politics is the tenacious hold the prohibition party has upon life. We have seen minority parties rise and fall. We have seen our own vote increase and decrease. Without having elected a governor or a congressman, and elected a governor or a congressman, and with only an occasional representative in a legislature, with seemingly no sign of victory in the heavens, the prohibition party has continued to exist, and meets here today with determination unequaled, with spirit undaunted, with hope unchanged and with the knowledge that by our perseverance and faithfulness we have made ours not only one of the most remarkable minority parties in the history of our country, but have made it politically respectable.

"The reason for this is not difficult to find. The party has had ever within it, as a vitalizing force, a mighty moral principle. Believing that it is possible, whenever this nation so desires, to prohibit the liquor

traffic, our fundamental proposition has been that, whether we can ever pro-hibit the traffic in drink, at least we owe been that, whether we can ever prohibit the traffic in drink, at least we owe it to ourselves at once to go out of partnership with that awful iniquity. To this proposition have we clung through discouragements and misfortunes that would have overwhelmed a party with a purpose less high and noble.

"But that alone would not have been sufficient to have kept us in the field as an organization. Our safety has depended upon the spirit in the party that has ever turned away from the rock of fusion upon which minority parties so frequently have

which minority parties so frequently have

been wrecked. Plea for Funds

Mr. Stewart concluded with a plea for lends to conduct the campaign, which, it It intended shall be on a more extensive scale than the party has ever before at ten:pted. Several thousand dollars were subscribed by the delegates and visitors.

Nominations for the presidency was then in order, but this was postponed for a short time, and Col. Brewer of the Salvation Army was introduced. He made an eloquent plea for the cause of prohibition and was enthusiastically cheered when he took his seat ook his seat.
"The roll of states will now be called for

nominations for President," announced Chairman Wolfenbarger.
"Arkansas yields to Illinois," piped the lone woman delegate from that state.
"Illinois has two candidates for the presidency," shouted a delegate. Amid much applause National Chairman Oliver W. Stewart was recognized to place John G. Woolley in nomination. He spoke in part as follows:

Woolley's Name Cheered. Upon the announcement of Woolley's ame by Mr. Stewart, apparently half the delegates arose, waved flags and cheered

George W. Gere of Illinois then took the floor to nominate Hale Johnson, saying: "He was a soldler. So were his father and grandfather. So is his son. His war record is clear. In 1875 he became a lawyer—an honest lawyer (laughter). Not only must honest lawyer (laughter). Not only must we have an orator of ability, but we must have a man of business affairs and of con-stitutional ability, so he can call down the Attorney General when he nullifies the can-

Attorney General when he nullifies the canteen law.

"For years he has been a fighter in the ranks of prohibition, for God and home and native land. He is a courageous Christian citizen, as grand a man as lives beneath the sun is Hale Johnson." (Great applause.)

Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg, pale and slender, then took the platform amid the applause of the friends of Dr. Swallow to pominist the Pennsylvania divine. inate the Pennsylvania divine

The Navy Department has received in telegram from a number of the officers as signed to the Wisconsin, now under construction at San Francisco, asking to be

assigned to active service in Chinese waters. The officers signing the dispatch were Captain Reiter, Lieutenant Command ers Milton and Mayo, Lieutenants McEl-roy, Ackerman and Vogelgesang and En-The department has accepted the services of an officer on the retired list, under au-

of an officer on the retired list; under au-thority conferred by a recent act of Con-gress. The officer is J. G. Townley, retired, who is ordered to sail on the steamer leav-ing San Francisco July 10. It is expected that many other retired officers will be that many other retired officers will called back to active service if the em

SIMLA, June 28.—The monsoon prospe are decidedly more favorable.

THREE IN THE FIELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE NEW SCHOOL BOARD

Appointments Announced by Commissioners This Afternoon. Gov. Wells Says That Idaho is Sure

A STATEMENT BY MR. MACFARLAND

Governor Wells of Utah and Senator Neither Social Nor Political Influ-Shoup of Idaho went over political conditions in the far west with President Mc-Kinley this morning. Governor Wells was ence Considered. a delegate to the Philadelphia convention and is among the most sanguine of western

DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS

The District Commissioners this afternoon announced the appointment of the follow ng persons as members of the board of education, which board, pursuant to the provision of the District appropriation act, approved June 6, 1900, succeeds, July 1, board of trustees of public schools Charles J. Bell. J. Holdsworth Gordon. Dr. Richard Kingsman, George H. Harries, Mrs. Henry Litchfield West, James F. named being the colored members of the

As will be observed, Mr. George H. Harries and Mrs. J. R. Francis are the only members of the old school board to be reappointed, the former being secretary of the board of trade and vice president of the Washington Traction Company, while Mrs.

board of trade and vice president of the Washington Traction Company, while Mrs. Francis is the wife of one of the best-known colored physicians in the District. Mr. Chas. J. Bell is one of the best and most widely known men of the hational capital. He is the president of the American Security and Trust Company, and is a man who has heretofore declined to accept public offlice. In accepting an appointment as a member of the board of education, it is said that Mr. Bell only did so at the urgent request of those who desired that the board should be composed of persons of his character and attainments.

Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon is a member of the District bar, a man of great popularity, one of the prominent lawyers of the District, and twice declined appointment as a member of the old school board. Dr. Richard Kingsman is a practicing physician, who has, it is said, made a specialty of the treatment of children. Mrs. West is the wife of Mr. Henry Litchfield West of the Washington Post, a woman whose children attend the public schools of the District, and who possesses a wide acquaintance with educational matters. Mr. James F. Bundy is also a lawyer and is secretary and treasurer of the Howard University Law School, and was in no sense an applicant for appointment. situation, and both left the Fresident with the impression that the outlook in China is changing for the better. They gave utterance to this opinion. Mr. Hitt said he thought the prospects were growing brighter for a restoration of peace conditions. The situation, he thought, was badenough, but the little official news coming through had a hopeful look. Senator Fairbanks, who is here on his way to New York, had an interview with the President. He declares that the republicans in Indiana and the middle west are delighted with the republican ticket and the prospects of its election.

Every Section Represented.

The members of the board of education Intense Discomfort in the Census Building and Efforts to Relieve It. were appointed upon the nomination of Commissioner Macfarland, who has imme-Twelve hundred men and women are pounddiate supervision of the public schools, and ing punching machines in the census buildwere approved by the board of Commissioners. As heretofore stated in The Star, Mr. Macfarland desired to obtain as members of the board those men and women who seemed best qualified and whose appointment would give the greatest satisfaction to the people of the whole District. He desired, therefore, to select persons who would represent the whole District, and while the different members of the board may by some be considered as representing the sections of the city or District in which they reside, there was no intention on the part of Mr. Macfarland to recognize such a thing. As it turned out, however, about every section of the District is represented, Mr. Gordon being a resident of Georgetown, Dr. Kingsman of Capitol Hill, Mrs. West of Columbia Heights, while the other members of the board reside in the northwest section of the city. ing, on 1st street diagonally opposite the sioners. As heretofore stated in The Star. Capitol grounds, and every one of them is suffering from the heat. Notwithstanding the fact that Director Merriam has done everything in his power to lessen the discomforts at the office, there is, nevertheless, a great deal of complaint among the clerks of the intolerable heat and the blinding glare from the glass roof overhead. This large room full of clerks is busily engaged in learning the intricacles of the punching machine in order to properly count the census of the United States as soon as the schedules from the supervisors are received. The work in itself is not difficult nor is it trying except in its monotonous repetition, but under the glare of a summer sun and the accompanying heat it is well nigh unbearable. Director Merriam, ever solicitous of the comfort of the clerks, has done his utmost to ameliorate the conditions in the big room, and big white canvas awnings have been spread over the roof, while a hundred and sixty electric fans have been scientifically arranged about the recent to keep the interest of the second of the contraction of the clerks. less, a great deal of complaint among the Mr. Macfarland's Statement. "I feel sure," said Mr. Macfarland, "that the board of education will command the

confidence and the support of the community, for its members are representaative and disinterested citizens who meet all the requirements of the law and the circum stances. They deserve the thanks of the community for undertaking this very imcommunity for undertaking this very important public service at a personal sacrifice which, in some cases, is so great that they were naturally reluctant to make it. The fact that the law required the appointees to be both residents and taxpayers for five years immediately preceding the appointment, narrowed the choice among those who were otherwise eligible, and so did the fact that many of that class had gone abroad, or elsewhere, for the summer, or had made plans for doing so which they could not or would not break to remain here and work during the heat. It was only the public-spirited who, keenly appreciated the fact that our school system has reached a crisis, and that the new board is to make its future in the interest of the 40,000 public school pupils and their successors, and, therefore, in the interest of the city, who were willing to undertake such arduous duties in midsummer. As the board was to come into being on the 1st of July, and must appoint the superintendent and the assistant superintendents and the other officials and instructors in time to make preparation for the opening of the schools in Sentember the work could not portant public service at a personal sacrific cause the supervisors have not been as prompt in sending in their returns as Director Merriam anticipated. It is believed, however, that all of the schedules will be in by the 15th of July, and then there will be work for every one of the 2,000 employes who will constitute the working force of the twelfth census. other omeiais and instructors in time to make preparation for the opening of the schools in September, the work could not, of course, wait. The city is to be congratu-lated that men and women were to be found who could and would do it under all the conditions. Neither Political Nor Social Influence

"In the selection of the members of the board of education, neither political nor so cial influence was allowed to interfere, and the only desire and purpose was to get the best people possible unnder the circumstances. It was recognized that they coul not all be taken from one section of the city, but that it was equally impracticable to make a sectional board of it by trying to put a representative of every section upon it. The board is to represent the whole city, and to administer the whole school system, and it is to work as a whole, and not to split up into representatives of school divisions. It is to be the executive authority, and every member of it is to be an administrator of every part of the school system. Its members must be free to go at any time to any school during its session, or to hold a meeting at any hour of the day. This fact ruled out of consideration men and women holding office under the government or under the District, and others who were not masters of their own time, withnot all be taken from one section of the ment or under the District, and others who were not masters of their own time, with-out going into the question of double com-pensation. At the same time, idlers were not wanted, but busy men and women who had shown success in their own affairs, be-cause they always do best in such public Qualifications and Duties.

The qualifications of the members of the

oard of education are thus stated in the act of June 6, 1900: "Bona fide residents and T. H. Jackson have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the United States En-gineer School. and taxpayers of the District of Columbia and who have been such for five years imnediately preceding their appointment. The terms of members of the hoard er seven years, "except that the terms of the persons first appointed shall terminate as follows: One each year, to be determined by lot among the seven members of the United States Consul Worman at board first appointed. "The compensation of the members of the board is \$10 each for Munich states that the German agrarians, who have endeavored to bring about the personal attendance at each meeting, but shall not exceed for any member \$500 per annum. The board is given by the bill exclusion of prepared meats, are confronted with the problem of how to keep canned meats entirely out of the country when there is a commercial treaty standing with Italy permitting the entry of such goods. This treaty cannot be abrogated until 1903, when the trade compacts with Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Pussis Roumania Scatter and Italy evaluation. "complete jurisdiction over all administra-tive matters connected with the public schools of the District of Columbia, except that all expenditures of public funds for such school purposes shall be made and until 1903, when the traue completeland, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, Servia and Italy expire. The treaties with Japan and Turkey will not terminate until some time in 1903,

unted for as now provided by law under

the direction and control of the Commis-sioners of the District."

make all needful rules and regulations which may be proper for the government and control of the schools, and the board is required to annually report to the Commissioners the condition and operations of the schools, and the sandary and structural condition of all buildings in use, as well as those in course of construction, with recommendations as respects needed changes, which reports shall be transmitted by the Commissioners to Congress. Under the Board. The positions to be filled by appointment of the board of education are as follows: One superintendent of public schools at \$4,000 per annum, two assistant superin tendents at \$2,500 each, one secretary at

\$1,800, one clerk at \$1,400, two clerks at

\$1,000 each, and a messenger at \$720. One of the assistant superintendents, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the colored schools, and the board is authorized to remove said officials at its pleasure. It is believed that the assistant superintendent where!

at its pleasure. It is believed that the assistant superintendent who will have charge of the colored schools will be a colored person. The board is also empowered to employ and remove all teachers, officers and other employes connected with the public schools not already mentioned, provided that the graduates of the normal schools shall have preference in all cases when appointments of teachers for the grade schools are made. To the board the superintendent is required to annually submit for its approval the course of studies and list of text books and other apparatus to be used in the schools.

General Interest.

It is believed that never has there been more general interest taken by the people of the District in a municipal matter than in the composition of the board of education, and not a day has passed since it became apparent that the provision of the District appropriation bill relative to the beard would become law, that Commissioner Macfarland has not received one or more applications for appointment thereon. These applications were made either by the persons desiring appointment or by their friends, and the majority of applications, it is understood, have been received from colored persons. But it is said that the colored people of the District were unable to agree upon the two members of the beare allotted to them, and Mr. Macfarland was required, therefore, to select the two colored persons who, in his opinion, would not only be best qualified, but would also be most satisfactory to their race. It became apparent that the provision of the would not only be best qualified, but would also be most satisfactory to their race. It is said of Mrs. Francis, however, that her people were practically unanimous in recommending her appointment, and of Mr. Bundy, the other colored member of the board, it is said that he advocated the appointment of another man. Indeed, it is stated that in every instance the place sought the man or woman.

It is probable that the board will hold its first meeting Monday or Tuesday of next first meeting Monday or Tuesday of next

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT. The Tabulators Will Have the Figures by Saturday.

The census of the District of Columbia is expected to be in the hands of the tabulators at the census office by Saturday. Supervisor Harrison Dingman, who has had charge of the taking of the District census, has about completed his work, and for the past week has been getting his returns in shape. This insures the rapid count by the punchers when the schedules are presented. Supervisor Dingman desires those who have not been counted to send their names at once to him in order that the population of the District may be as complete as possible. Districts numbered 4 and plete as possible. Districts numbered 4 and 10 have not been completed, and the enumerators are still at work on them. The District, it is expected, will lose considerably in not being able to get returns from the houses which have been closed. The occupants have sought cooler climes, and where servants have been left in charge they know little of the facts necessary to make a census enumeration complete.

ILLINOIS CERTAINLY REPUBLICAN.

Postmaster Gordon's View of the Po-litical Situation. Postmaster Charles U. Gordon of Chicago is in the city on official business. In discussing the political outlook in the west with a reporter of The Star today Mr. Gor-

don said: Notwithstanding the claims of the democracy Illinois will go republican in November by 75,000, and it may be closer to 100,-000. Alschuler is no doubt the strongest man the democrats could possibly have found for their gubernatorial candidate, but "Dick" Yates will beat him 50,000 at the lowest estimate. Yates, you will remem-ber, is the son of the war governor of Illinois, and is very popular. The national ticket is the strongest ever put forth by the republicans. The dignified and con-servative McKinley coupled with the waolesome dash and daring of Roosevelt make an ideal ticket, and one which will be es an ideal ticket, and one which will be especially strong in the west. Win, why, of course, they will win, and by the biggest majority this country has ever known. That means four years more of prosperity, and we people of the west are beginning to appreciate all there is in prosperity. Everything is booming out my way, and the people are happy and prosperous. Do they like the republican ticket? Well, just you wait until the November elections, and the vote they cast will speak their sentiment by thousands."

MONUMENT PARK ENTRANCE. Slight Change and Improvement That

Col. Bingham, the engineer officer charge of public buildings and grounds, contemplates a slight change at the Wash ington Monument grounds which will undoubtedly be an ornament to the locality and a convenience to the public. It in volves the removal of the fence along the B street front of the park at a point oppo site 15th street, with a view of opening road into the park directly south of that street. As it is now 15th street stops at B street, and in order to continue south it is necessary to diverge from a straight line to a point a short distance to the west, where a road from the Executive Mansion grounds crosses B street and enters the Monument Park.

The improvement consists in changing the The improvement consists in changing the entrance of this road to the Monument Park to a point on a straight line with 15th street. The new entrance will be marked by two ornamental posts made of brick and stucco in imitation of the large stone posts at the northwest corner of 15th and B streets, which is a landmark in that locality and shows the highest point ever reached by floods caused by the Long bridge damming up the Potomac river and diverting the flow of water into the city.

Department of Justice Promotions. The following promotions are announce at the Department of Justice:

Chief of the division of accounts, John J Glover, \$2,500, from \$1,800; law clerk at 2,500, William J. Hughes; E. C. Brande burg from \$1,800 to law clerk at \$2,000 Nathan Plummer from \$1,600 to \$1,800, Edward M. Kennard from \$1,600 to \$1,800 ward M. Kennard from \$1,600 to \$1,800, Anne H. Shortridge from \$1,400 to \$1,600, Harry C. Heckman from \$1,400 to \$1,600, Reeves T. Strickland from \$1,200 to \$1,400, Alvin M. McNish from \$1,200 to \$1,400, Caroline Sutherland from \$900 to \$1,200, John W. Gardner from \$900 to \$1,200, William R. Loney from \$900 to \$1,200,

Haiti Adopts the Gold Standard. The Department of State is advised by Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, that he has been informed that the government of Haiti has adopted the gold standard and that the unit of value is the American gold board is authorized and required to

SEYMOUR RELIEVED

give the last address as well as the

But His Losses Are Reported to Be Heavy.

Reports From Chinese Points Are Still Very Conflicting.

RUMORS AS TO RUSSIA

CHEFOO, June 28 (via Shanghai, noon).dmiral Seymour's expedition has been reieved, having failed to connect with Pekin. There is no news from Pekin. Russian Col. Schtelle, commanding the combined forces of 10,000 men, is supposed to



Admiral Seymour.

expedition is returning to Tien 7/5/1. His force has suffered greatly.

It is estimated that from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese troops are now before Pekin.

Boxers from all sections are swarming there.

Foreign Ministers With Seymour. BERLIN, June 29.-The commander of the German squadron at Taku telegraphs nder date of June 26 as follows

"The foreign ministers are with the landing force."

According to reports of Christians, it is added, fighting continued at Tien Tsin June 25, the fortified arsenal outside the town being still in possession of the Chinese.

No Cospolities Among the Germans. HAMBURG, June 28 .- Commercial firms here have received telegrams from Shanghal saying that all the Germans at Tien Tsin are uninjured.

Russia Issues Secret Orders.

BERLIN, June 29.-The Vorwaerts says: "From an absolutely reliable source we hear the Russian war ministry has sent to all the military and civil authorities in Russia telegraphic secret orders to prepare everything for mobilization. The orders bear the date of June 18 and 19."

Seymour's Wounded at Tien Tsin. ST. PETERSBURG, June 28 .- The minister of war has received the following from Admiral Alexieff, dated Port Arthur, June 27:

June 27:
"During the night of June 25 a detachment of four companies of Russians, Col. Schivinsky commanding, and the same number of foreigners, went to the relief of Admiral Seymour and brought 200 of his wounded to Tien Tsin."

MISSIONARY PROPERTY DESTROYED. Presbyterian Board in New York Hears Bad News.

NEW YORK, June 28.-Two cables were eceived by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions this morning. The first, from Shanghal, read: "Wel Hen destroyed. Foreigners escaped."

The Presbyterian board had \$40,000 worth of property in Wei Hen, and this is now all gone. Dr. Fairries was one of the missionaries there, and he escaped with the oth-

ers.

The other cable came from Chefoo, and stated, "Lobenstein at Shanghai, Fenns at Pekin." Rev. E. C. Lobenstein was stated at Nankin, and it would appear as if he had to make his escape to Shanghai. The cable also stated, "No word has been received from Pekin or Pao Tiu Fu," and "Wel Hen mission burned; missionaries

PREDICTS LONG AND BLOODY WAR.

Gen. Stahl Thinks the Trouble in China Will Spread. VANCOUVER, B. C., June 28.—Gen. Stahl of the imperial German army, who has been investigating conditions in the orient under a special commission from the German government, has arrived here on his way home. On being asked if he thought the Boxers would be quickly sup-pressed, he said that in his opinion the pressed, he said that in his opinion the powers had started in upon a long, bloody conflict. In the end the Boxers will be disbanded, he said, but the sacrifice of life will be appalling, for the movement is spreading like wildfire. The southern Boxers will, he says, Join the north, and vast mobs of fanatics will have to be contended with. Enormous quantities of arms were being constantly smuggled to them, and owbeing constantly smuggled to them, and owfor some time defy the whole world.

Gen. Stahl added that the hostlity between Japan and Russia is a serious complication in the present crisis and will interfere with the unanimity of feeling between the powers which is almost absolutely necessary at this time.

QUIET IN YANGTSE VALLEY.

Chinese Viceroys Agree to Maintain Order if No Intervention. ROME, June 28.-The Italian consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the vicerovs of have resolved to maintain order provided the powers do not intervene so long as order prevails. The consuls, it is added, unanimously accepted the proposal and signed a declaration to that effect.

German Casualties Were Thirty-One. BERLIN, June 28.-The German comnander at Taku reports that in the relief rich and ten men killed and had twenty men wounded. The fight lasted eight hours.

No News From British Minister LONDON, June 29 .- In the house of lords

today the premier, Lord Salisbury, referring to the relief of Vice Admiral Sevring to the relief of Vice Admiral Sey-mour, said he knew nothing of the position of Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British minister to China, or of the members of the other legations in that country. He thought, however, there was ground for hoping that no violence had been done them, but even that, he added, could only be stated hypothetically.